

MARKUS H. TEITEL

MAY 20, 1958.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered
to be printed

Mr. LANE, from the Committee on the Judiciary, submitted the
following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 6595]

The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 6595) for the relief of Markus H. Teitel, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with an amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

The amendment is as follows:

Page 1, line 10, strike the period and insert:

: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this Act shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

PURPOSE

The purpose of the proposed legislation is to pay Markus H. Teitel of New York, N. Y., the sum of \$1,000 in full settlement of all claims against the United States for repayment of the amounts of departure bonds posted for himself and his wife, Pessel Teitel.

STATEMENT

Markus H. Teitel was admitted to the United States on September 2, 1948, as a temporary visitor. He was granted extensions of his stay, and he posted a \$500 departure bond which was to expire on May 1, 1950. His wife, Pessel (Pauline) Teitel, arrived in New York on September 15, 1949, for a temporary visit. She too was granted an

extension of stay until May 1, 1950, and Mr. Teitel posted a \$500 departure bond in her behalf. Their applications for preexamination in conjunction with voluntary departure were denied, and they failed to depart within the period of their authorized stay.

Since they were unable to adjust their status to that of permanent residents under preexamination procedures, they left the United States. Mr. Teitel left on July 9, 1951, and his wife on July 13, 1951. Then they were readmitted to the United States on July 19, 1951 as quota immigrants for permanent residence. Subsequently, on January 3, 1952, both of the bonds were declared breached, and the principal of the bonds was paid by the surety on April 24, 1952, and covered into the United States Treasury.

On August 27, 1956, Markus H. Teitel and his wife, Pessel Teitel, became citizens of the United States. They have adopted their orphaned grandchild and are living in New York.

The evidence before the committee establishes that in 1948, at the time of the outbreak of hostilities between Israel and the Arab states, the Teitels were living in Jerusalem. Their home and business were located in an area which became the battlefield, and the house and business were entirely destroyed. In October of 1950 they were able to obtain immigration visas, but unfortunately the time limited for their stay had expired. As a matter of fact these people were in the position of being required to leave the country when they had no home or business to return to. Further the condition of Mrs. Teitel's health was such that it was inadvisable for them to travel at the time that they were required to leave the country as limited in the bond's provisions. Under these circumstances the committee has concluded that this case is a proper one for legislative relief. Accordingly the committee recommends that the bill be considered favorably.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL,
Washington, D. C., August 20, 1957.

HON. EMANUEL CELLER,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This is in response to your request for the views of the Department of Justice relative to the bill (H. R. 6595), for the relief of Markus H. Teitel.

The bill would provide for the payment of the sum of \$1,000 to Markus H. Teitel, of New York City, in settlement of his claims against the United States for losses resulting from the breach and forfeiture of immigration departure bonds posted for himself and his wife.

Markus H. Teitel, a native of Poland, was admitted at New York on September 2, 1948, as a temporary visitor. He was subsequently granted extensions of his stay, the last of which was granted upon the posting of a \$500 departure bond and was to expire on May 1, 1950. His wife, Pessel Teitel, also a native of Poland, arrived in New York on September 15, 1949, for a temporary visit. Her stay was likewise extended until May 1, 1950, upon the posting by him in her behalf of a \$500 departure bond. Neither of the aliens departed within the period of their authorized stay, and their applications for

preexamination in conjunction with voluntary departure were denied. Their appeal from such decision was dismissed on October 10, 1950. Mr. and Mrs. Teitel subsequently departed the United States, the beneficiary on July 9, 1951, and his wife on July 13, 1951, and they were readmitted to the United States on July 19, 1951, at Miami, Fla., as quota immigrants for permanent residence. On January 3, 1952, both of the bonds were declared breached and the principal thereof was paid by the surety on April 24, 1952, and thereafter covered into the United States Treasury.

In the circumstances, the bonds were properly declared breached and forfeited. We are aware of no reason why this claimant should receive preferential treatment. Accordingly, the Department of Justice is unable to recommend the enactment of the bill.

The Bureau of the Budget has advised that there is no objection to the submission of this report.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM P. ROGERS,
Deputy Attorney General.

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